

Kansas City Journal.

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KANSAS CITY, NOVEMBER 23, 1898. TWELVE PAGES.

WEDNESDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Another Great Actor Has Been Made. Colonel Sharkey Will Now Take to the Stage

CROSS' STORY

CONFESSED THAT HE LEFT MADE IN ESTERDAY.

IT WAS IN LAST MAY

SUICIDE EVIL IN CONTEMPLATION.

OTHER OFFICERS EXONERATED

MR. CROSS TELLS HOW HE DECEIVED MR. MARTINDALE.

Made False Reports to Comptroller—Confession Very Brief and Does Not Go Into Details—Was Addressed to Martindale—Left With Mrs. Cross.

EMPORIA, KAN., Nov. 22.—(Special.) Today, at 4 o'clock, William Martindale, vice president of the defunct First National bank, assembled a number of newspaper men and his friends at his residence and gave out the following letter, which was read from the original that seems to be in Mr. Cross' handwriting:

"Emporia, Kan., May 12, 1898, 12 m.—I desire to state the misfortune of myself and the bank have been caused through my faults and errors. I inherited a large debt, which I endeavored to meet by going into other schemes, which have all been practical failures and only got me deeper into the mire. As to the bank matters, I desire to say that I have carefully laid plans to deceive both the board of directors, the cashier and employees. Mr. Martindale, the cashier and employees, Mr. Martindale will now learn for the first time how I have carefully deceived him, principally by way of substituted paper, of which he has no knowledge. The reports and letters written to the comptroller have been by me misrepresented to the board, they having signed on the last page and I having sent other letters than the ones read to them, changing everyone but the last sheet.

"I have had a hard luck story most of my lifetime, the only pleasant feature being that of my present wife, who has been a good and true woman.

"Mr. Davis, our cashier, has never made an improper entry on the books and knows nothing of this whole miserable business. "Death I do not fear; it is preferable to the agony of the past year.

"I know of nothing further to add, except as to Mr. Martindale. This is a terrible thing for him. He has trusted me without reserve. I have given him a bill of sale of all my personal property.

"C. S. CROSS.

The envelope was addressed "William Martindale, Emporia, Kan." and below this was written:

"To be delivered to William Martindale by Mrs. Cross unopened and unmentioned to anyone. This is the one I mentioned in the one sent through the mail."

Mr. Martindale stated to the gentlemen present that this letter was found by Mrs. Cross in her home the night after the tragedy at Sunny Slope. She immediately telephoned to Mr. Martindale, and he returned the letter according to the instructions on the envelope, "unopened and unmentioned to anyone." He has held it in his possession ever since.

His attorneys, Judge Kellogg and Mr. Hook, of Leavenworth, came in after the letter was read. Mr. Cross had evidently carried the letter a long time, as the envelope was very much worn, and had placed it in his wife's box the day of the tragedy, on the same day mailing a letter telling of its whereabouts. The letter was dated May 12, four days after the first inspection by Mr. Jones, who came here about May 9. Mr. Stansbury, the examiner preceding Mr. Jones, had evidently never looked behind the curtain, and when Mr. Jones detected the irregularities of the bank Mr. Cross realized, for the first time, what he had done and, seeing no way clear, wrote the letter and determined, if the worst came, to give it to Mr. Martindale and take his own life. The letter, however, does not seem to lessen the old-time feeling of good will toward Cross. Many people are inclined to doubt its authenticity, and it is suggested that it would be impossible for a man even as capable as Cross to falsify the books and commit other irregularities without the knowledge of other officials of the bank, who were closely connected with the business. It is certain that a good part of Mr. Cross' statement is true, that he did substitute letters and reports. He would have no letter written by the stenographer at the bank and it is supposed that the one substituted was written by his private clerk.

Would Escape a Judgment.

TOPEKA, Nov. 22.—(Special.) William E. Unger, of Wetmore, Sedgwick county, today filed an application in bankruptcy in the federal court. His only indebtedness is a judgment held against him by C. F. Squires & Co., of Burlington, Ia., in the sum of \$2,681. He has no property of any kind.

Venezuela to Have an Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The state department has been informed that a national exposition of works of art and of natural, agricultural and manufactured products will be held at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, beginning January 1, 1900, and closing April 2, following.

New York Lawyer Sees the Pope.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Amos Thornton, a lawyer of New York city, had a private audience with the pope today. Later Mr. Thornton said the pope was in excellent health and spirits and discussed with the keenest interest in the current political questions.

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

Three Amendments to Missouri Constitution to Be Recommended to Assembly.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 22.—The Missouri good roads convention got to work today, but most of the time was devoted to speeches on the proposed work. The convention resolved to recommend that the general assembly submit three amendments to the constitution, all tending to increase the taxing power for road improvement purposes and ask the legislature to pass a law providing for a state highway commission.

President Moore delivered his annual address during which he said that good roads were more important than national expansion. The legislature, in his opinion, should enact a law providing for the appointment of a non-partisan state highway commission, a law should be enacted also requiring poll taxes to be paid in money, and all road improvements should be made by contract.

A brief night session of the convention was held for the purpose of giving President Moore an opportunity to announce his committee. The committee on interstate organization consists of Charles C. Bell, Booneville; D. T. Sullivan, Chicago; J. S. Slaughter, Louisville; Charles E. Cook, Fort Wayne; R. W. Richardson, Omaha; Robert C. Kerens, Los Angeles; Major M. Moore, President Moore afterwards was added to the committee. The committee will submit their reports at the morning session tomorrow.

DEWEY SOON TO BE FIRST.

Will Be Ranking Rear Admiral on Retirement of Admiral Buncie Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Joseph N. Buncie, recently detached from command of the Pacific station, was placed on the retired list today on account of age. The vacancy thus created in the highest grade of the navy will be filled by the promotion of Commodore H. L. Howison, now commander at the Boston navy yard. Captain H. E. Pickens will be advanced to the grade of commodore, and other promotions will be made all along the line. The final and today's ranking of the retirement of Rear Admiral Francis N. Buncie on the 25th. Admiral Buncie is commander of the New York navy yard, generally regarded as the most important shore command in the navy. Rear Admiral Dewey will be the ranking officer in the navy upon the retirement of Admiral Buncie next month. It is understood the president will recommend to congress the creation of the office of admiral or vice admiral for the special benefit of Admiral Dewey. Commanding J. N. Phelps, now in temporary command of the North Atlantic station, is mentioned as likely to receive the assignment of either the command of the New York navy yard or the Boston navy yard.

A NEW COALING STATION.

Great Island Said to Have Leased to an Island in Babel-Mandeb Straits.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says it is semi-officially announced there that negotiations are on foot between Great Britain and the United States with a view of leasing to the latter a coaling station in the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the straits uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean. With this object in view, the island of Socotra, in the Indian ocean, 120 miles east of Cape Guardafui, in the Somali peninsula, Africa, is to be leased to the United States, who will undertake to erect a lighthouse and a station of the island, which must not be fortified.

It is further stipulated, the correspondent says, that the United States is allowed to coal there, so as not to injure the English coal trade at Aden and on Perim Island.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the dispatch from its Vienna correspondent regarding the proposed lease of the island of Socotra to the United States, says:

"We are doing a great deal for America and everybody is glad of it. Naturally, we hope she is going to do something for us."

MAN DIES OF LUMPY JAW.

Government Cattle Inspector at Chicago Stock Yards a Victim of Actinomycosis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—George Grafton, who died Sunday in this city, and whose funeral was held today at St. Joseph's church, succumbed in all probability to the cattle disease, actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw. Grafton was a government inspector of cattle and meats at the stock yards, and he was reported to have been infected by the disease while inspecting a lot of cattle. The symptoms were those of actinomycosis. Of the two doctors who attended him, Dr. E. M. H. Deane, who said that the disease might have been a malignant growth, while Dr. J. Nevins inclined to the view that it was a form of cancer. The growth may have been complicated with the animal ailment.

TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

Union Company Said to Hold an Option on Old Liggett & Myers' Plant.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—It was reported on the local tobacco breaks today that the Union Tobacco Company, recently incorporated in New York, presumably to compete with the American Tobacco Company, or the new Continental Tobacco Company, was about to show its intention of beginning active operations, and as a first step in this direction had secured an option on the property of Liggett & Myers in St. Louis, which concern took over long ago for its new plant.

ON TRIAL FOR VOTING.

About a Score of Reformed Presbyterians Accused of Exercising Their Suffrage Rights.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The New York presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian church in session here for the purpose of trying about a score of members who are alleged to have voted at the presidential election of 1896, in violation of the church law which prohibits voting. The sessions last night and this morning were occupied with argument, sometimes heated, concerning the admission of evidence.

Orders an Orphanage Closed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The sultan has ordered the closing of an orphanage for Armenian children, sixty in number, who are alleged to have been converted to Christianity by Armenian missionaries, being chiefly supported by British charity. Mr. Oscar Strauss, the British consul, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British ambassador, are both intervening energetically.

Kansas City Arrivals in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—(Special.) Kansas City arrivals: H. L. C. Krauthoff, Mr. and Mrs. A. Frazer, D. Whipple, Hoffman—J. B. Colton, Grand—Mrs. E. Duncomb, Mrs. M. Foster—Kansas: Union Square—T. Best, Astor—Mr. and Mrs. C. Dent.

Twenty Carloads of Glycerine.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Today two members of the firm of Mital Bros. & Co., tobacco manufacturers, Rio de Janeiro, bought of a Cincinnati manufacturer twenty carloads of glycerine for \$2,000. They report that they have purchased in various places in the United States a million pounds of leaf tobacco.

Forest Hill cemetery has the largest and most costly receiving vault in the West. It has eighty catacombs and is especially intended for use in zero weather.

ROOSEVELT HEARD

TESTIFIES BEFORE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

HAS MUCH FAULT TO FIND

SAYS THERE WAS THE GREATEST CONFUSION AT TAMPA.

Shortage of Food and Medical Supplies at Santiago, Due to Lack of Transportation, Bad System and Lack of Experience.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The war investigating committee today decided that it would not visit Montauk Point, the site of Camp Wikoff, in a body, but would send a committee to prepare a report.

Colonel A. S. Kimball, the assistant quartermaster general of the United States army, stationed in this city, testified. He said that all the contracts for supplies were let to the lowest bidder, after proper notification and advertisement. "Were there any exceptions to the rule to award contracts to the lowest bidder?" asked General Bevier.

"In cases of bids made upon articles where there was no standard, the lowest responsible bidder was always accepted," he replied.

"I never knew of any money or influence being used in the matter of awarding contracts. My records show that from May 12 to June 11 my office expended \$1,675,000 for clothing and camp garrison equipment."

Colonel Kimball told of the purchase and hire of transports in this city. He explained that he had obtained a list from the owners of all the ships that should be purchased or chartered, and had submitted the list to Washington. "When a middleman or broker came to my office, I ignored him entirely. I dealt only with principals."

"Was the price paid for the charter of those ships fair and reasonable?" asked Dr. Connor.

"Yes, I think so, generally," replied Colonel Kimball, "but when ships were wanted really they were hard to get. In the case of the Clyde and Mallory lines, for instance, when the government offered the usual price, the companies said they could not spare the ships unless double that price were paid. The ships were needed and the government paid the price asked."

Rev. Mr. Henry B. Bryan, of the Garden City cathedral, presented himself to speak of the manner in which the soldiers dying in hospitals were buried. Mr. Bryan went to Camp Wikoff on September 2. He said the publication of a statement by Major Brown that all the bodies were decently buried had induced him to come forward to testify.

"In his public statement," said Mr. Bryan, "Major Brown said there was no truth in the report that the bodies were not decently buried, that every body was embalmed and decently clothed in a new uniform, that a bottle containing his name and all the information obtainable about him was buried in his coffin, and that a cross marked every grave. I believe Major Brown gave those statements to the press, and I suggest to us for the future," asked General Wilson.

"I believe all the difficulties we met with would be obviated in the future if the national guard were trained as are the troops of foreign countries. Give them long marches. Let them march at some other place. March them to a port and embark them. No matter if it does cost money, let them be trained. Let them see the army in peace be put through the experience it must meet in time of war."

"Then," said ex-Governor Woodbury, "you think that to the inexperienced of the officers were due most of the discomforts?"

"I think the trouble was due to the system even more than to any individual instance of inexperience. The lack of adequate transportation was the greatest trouble."

Colonel Roosevelt referred the commission to his official report for any further particulars that it might desire of his personal experience during the campaign. The commission then adjourned.

SUE FOR \$1,875,000.

St. Louis Parties Want Enormous Damages for Being Frozen Out of Wire Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Late this afternoon Gerrit H. Tenbrook, a prominent attorney of this city, filed suit in the circuit court against John W. Gates, of Chicago, and Elbert H. Gary, for \$1,875,000 damages. Attorney Tenbrook also represents his associates, D. B. Wolfe, George Cook, B. S. Cook, J. G. Ladd and J. H. Parks, of Louisville, who are plaintiffs in the suit. The suit is based upon the fact that all the parties named had organized a company to buy manufacturing of wire rod, barbed wire and wire nails and deposit the profits of their operation with J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, who would divide the profits equally between the plaintiffs and defendants.

The petition stated that when this organization was completed the defendants formed a company to buy manufacturing of wire rod, barbed wire and wire nails and deposit the profits of their operation with J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, who would divide the profits equally between the plaintiffs and defendants.

WOULDN'T HAVE IT SO.

Proposed Birthday Audience of China's Dowager Empress Has Been Abandoned.

PEKING, Nov. 22.—The projected birthday audience by the dowager empress to the Chinese diplomatic corps has fallen through, owing to the difficulties raised by the Chinese in regard to ceremonial matters. The ministers of the foreign powers insisted that foreign envoys should not be admitted to the birthday audience. To this the Chinese objected. The health of the emperor of China is said to be again causing grave anxiety to those about him. He is described as being unable to walk, and it is believed in well informed circles that the end is near.

transport a mile and a half nearer the shore than other ships. There was a great scarcity of material for landing men and horses.

Colonel Roosevelt, still replying to questions, told in detail of the march of his regiment to the first camp, where they were "After supper," he continued, "Colonel Wood told us that we were to start the next morning to take the Spaniards. The next morning's march was a hard one, especially for the men. There were no opportunities for fankers. It was so hot that about 100 men dropped out for a rest, and when the first Spanish outpost was discovered Colonel Wood ordered silence, and I was sent to the right to deploy with the right wing."

"When the Spaniards began firing, I did not know what was up. It was my first experience. They were using smokeless powder, and I could not see where they were."

Colonel Roosevelt glossed over the further details of fighting. He paid a warm tribute to the gallantry of Assistant Surgeon James W. Church, a former Princeton football player, who, he said, more than once ran to the firing line and carried wounded men on his back to the division hospital. Colonel Roosevelt then told how the regiment camped for the night.

"Asked about the ration, he said: 'We had the regulation rations of salt pork, hard tack, coffee and sugar, but the men wanted vegetables, and I wanted to get them for them. I took forty men, with the officers' horses, to Siboney, and tried to buy them. The department refused to sell me beans and tomatoes, unless I could certify that they were for the officers' consumption. I stretched my conscience as far as I could and they ordered a transport and purchased about 50 pounds of beans. The change did the men good. It was too hot to eat nothing but the regular rations.'

Replying to questions, Colonel Roosevelt said other regiments at the front had suffered from lack of supplies. One man of the First Illinois regiment visited the rough riders' camp and offered \$7 for seven hardtacks. Two hundred men of the regiment came to the rough riders' camp and bought the broken hardtack. The rough riders had enough to eat, but it was the result of individual expenditure. There was a great scarcity of all medical supplies at the front, except quinine and calomel, and a great lack of surgeons and hospital stewards."

General Daniel Sickles and Admiral Eber, of the navy, sent in their cards, while Colonel Roosevelt was testifying. They were invited in by the commission.

In reference to Camp Wikoff, Colonel Roosevelt said there was great confusion for the first few days after the arrival of the troops.

"During these days," he continued, "I do not think our men were treated as well as they should have been so near home, but after that there was nothing that I could find fault with. I thought our brigade was admirably treated, and our sick and wounded were also badly kept. I don't care to complain about it. Of course, I can only speak for the experience of my own regiment."

"Why was there a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba?" asked Dr. Connor.

"I do not know. I heard there was plenty of medicine and supplies, but a lamentable need of ambulances. I think we could have done better with fewer men and more transportation."

"Were the privations greater than you expected?"

"I did not expect anything. I went to take things as they came. I think that nearly all the privations there might have been avoided if the transportation facilities had been better arranged."

"I suggest to you, however, I suggest to us for the future," asked General Wilson.

"I believe all the difficulties we met with would be obviated in the future if the national guard were trained as are the troops of foreign countries. Give them long marches. Let them march at some other place. March them to a port and embark them. No matter if it does cost money, let them be trained. Let them see the army in peace be put through the experience it must meet in time of war."

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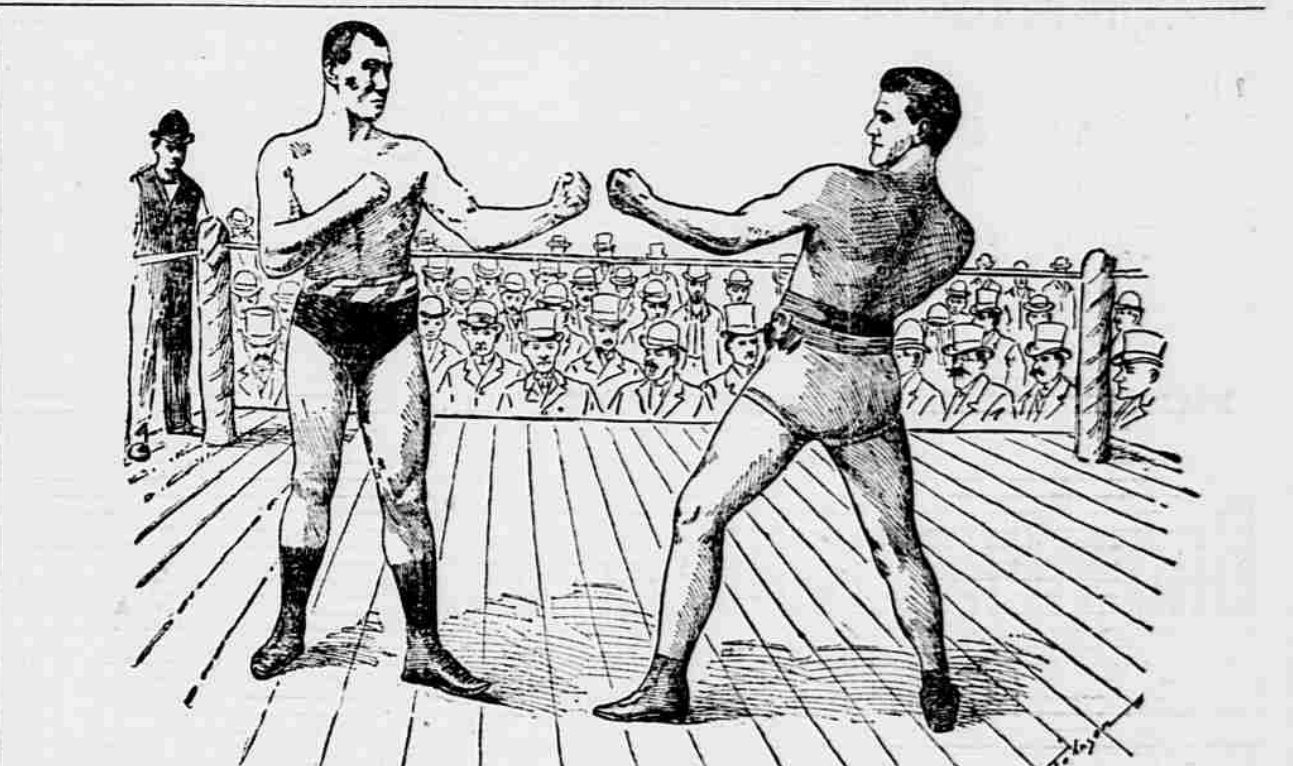
BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The postoffice at Skelton, Green county, Mo., has been discontinued; to Platte.

Charles Mehle, for years a well known tailor of Fort Scott, Kan., committed suicide there yesterday.

A postoffice has been established at Jay, Leavenworth county, Kan., and George Blair appointed postmaster.

The contract for carrying the United States mail from Zebra to Waukomis, O. Cuba, and of the disbarment of the regiment at Dalquif, His regiment was one of the first to land, Captain Shaw, who was associated with Colonel Roosevelt in the navy department, sent a Cuban pilot on board the Yucatan and he took the



AS THEY LOOKED IN THE FIRST ROUND.

SAILOR WINS

GETS DECISION OVER CORBETT IN NINTH ON A FOUL.

HE HAD ALL THE BEST OF IT

PUT UP A FAR BETTER FIGHT THAN HE EVER DID BEFORE.

CORBETT ON THE DEFENSIVE

FOUL CONSISTED IN CORBETT'S SECOND ENTERING THE RING.

Referee Kelley Thought the Foul Was Intentional and Called All Bets Off—Great Crowd Was in Attendance—Fight by Rounds—Preliminary Contests.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Sharkey-Corbett fight, which was witnessed by the largest and most representative gathering of sporting men that ever congregated to see a ring contest, ended in a most disgraceful fashion to-night at the Lenox Athletic Club. Corbett had all the worst of the encounter when one of his seconds, "Connie" McVey, jumped into the ring, appealing to the referee, thus violating the rules and the referee "Honest John" Kelley, had no alternative but to disqualify Corbett and award the bout to Sharkey.

McVey's interference was absolutely inexcusable, and the referee, believing that there was a "job" in McVey's action, took it upon himself to declare all bets off. Before Kelley did so, however, many of those who had bet on Corbett, and they were legion, appealed to the referee to take such action while Sharkey's seconds shouted against such interference on Kelley's part and protested that he had no authority to declare the bets off. However, the referee's word went with the majority of the spectators.

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THE FIGHT BY ROUNDS.

Sailor Boy Had the Best of It From the Start Until the Decisive Round.

Round 1—The men fiddled for several seconds and Jim made a left lead for the head. Tom responded with left and right in the same spot. Corbett led again. Tom responded with a left swing for the head. Sharkey landed, Sharkey ripped in left and right for the body with some effect. He kept forcing Jim into the various corners, punching with right and left on the body which seemed to be his objective point.

Jim feinted and tried to draw his opponent. Sharkey was always ready with his left jab and right swing which invariably landed on the body. Corbett failed to show any of the great cleverness with which he has been credited. The round ended with Sharkey at his man.

Round 2—Corbett, with his left, landed lightly. Jim kept trying to push his left into Tom's face and the sailor would come right back with a swing on the body. He was inclined to be a trifle wild and was frequently caught by O'Rourke, his chief second. Tom put out a straight right on Jim's nose which seemed to bring the blood to that member. Sharkey put in a right-hand smash on the jaw which sent Corbett down. He attempted to get up, but was felled, as Jim clinched. The round closed with Tom all over his man.

Round 3—Corbett led with his right for the body, landing. Sharkey responded in kind. Jim reached the body several times, landing each time. Corbett clinched and landed entirely on the defensive. Corbett led left for the head, landing on the neck, and Sharkey sent back a hard right on the body. Corbett began then to do some punching and jabbed his man at will but at last range, out Tom always had a counter ready. Corbett repeatedly led his left and damaged Sharkey's face considerably. The sailor chased his opponent into the latter's corner and received a series of jabs for his action.

Round 4—The sailor was right after his man and assayed left and rights for the head, landing each time. Corbett clinched and landed entirely on the defensive. Corbett led left for the head, landing on the neck, and Sharkey sent back a hard right on the body. Corbett began then to do some punching and jabbed his man at will but at last range, out Tom always had a counter ready. Corbett repeatedly led his left and damaged Sharkey's face considerably. The sailor chased his opponent into the latter's corner and received a series of jabs for his action.

Round 5—Corbett started right off with a left jab on the face and was apparently attempting to fool with his man. Sharkey, however, was not in a playful mood, and brought his right hand over with force enough to make Jim wince. Jim hooked Corbett down. He attempted to get up, but was felled, as Jim clinched. The round closed with Tom all over his man.

Round 6—Corbett led for the head with his left, landing, but Sharkey was right after him like a whirlwind. Tom started

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